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The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN showed a series of slides illustrating the characteristic scenery of the Balearic Islands. Of these about 13 were taken in Mallorca, chiefly in the Alcudia district; six illustrated the town of Ibiza and the Sta. Eulalia River in Ibiza, and there were four of the coast scenery and wind-swept trees of Formentera. These were taken in 1930. There were also three slides of the great colony of Spoonbills (*Platalea l. leucorodia*) at Zwanenwater in North Holland, which is probably the largest in Europe. It was thrown open to members of the International Ornithological Congress which took place in June 1930, and these photographs were taken on that occasion.

Mr. Jourdain also showed 17 slides of scenery in Cyprus, taken during his visit to that island in 1929. There was still much snow among the pines on Troödos at the end of April, though most of the crops had already been harvested on the scorching plains of the Mesaoria. Slides of both northern and southern ranges, as well as the Karpass Peninsula and the Klides Islands, were exhibited.

Apaloderma narina littoralis, subsp. nov.

Differs from A. narina narina and A. narina brachyurum in being considerably smaller, in both sexes. Comparative wing and tail measurements being as follows :—

A. n. narina : wing	129–144; tail	160–200 mm. (in my Coll.).
,,	128–145; "	160–200 mm. (Chapin).
A. n. littoralis : ,,	117-125 ; ,,	155–160 mm. (in my Coll.).

They differ further in the following manner: The fine vermiculations on the wing-coverts and inner secondaries are purer, the ground-colour being pure white. In the female, the facial brown and that of the breast-band are lighter clearer brown, not tinged with grey, and the grey of the lower breast is very much paler, pearly-grey with a slight pinkish admixture on the flanks; the abdomen and flanks are a paler clearer pink, slightly darker on the under tail-coverts.

The females differ more markedly than do the males.

Type, \Im adult, Sokoke Forest, 20/5/21; paratype, \Im , Hellesheid, Juba River, March 1923.

Distribution. The coastal forests of Kenya, from Vanga to the Juba River.

Comparative material. 20 skins of the coastal form, 18 of the nominate race.

Dr. C. B. TICEHURST forwarded the following communication :---

In the 'Fauna of British India' (ed. ii. vol. vii. p. 408), Mr. Stuart Baker proposes the generic name *Limnaëtops* for the Hawk-Eagles which used to be placed in the genus *Spizaëtus* of Vieillot. Before this name gets further into bibliography, I must point out that it is quite an unnecessary and incorrect name for this group, as in 1836 (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, v. 1836, p. 228) Hodgson proposed the genus *Nisaëtus* for the reception of these Eagles with the type *N. nipalensis*.

Dr. G. CARMICHAEL Low sent the following communication upon the occurrence of a Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus bewickii*) in outer London :—

On Friday evening, March 5, 1931, Mr. A. Holte Macpherson telephoned that he had heard of a Bewick's Swan being seen on one of the ponds in Wanstead Park, Essex, and also on a small pond on Wanstead Flats. A keeper had first detected the stranger and had communicated the information to Mr. H. A. Littlejohn of the London Natural History Society.

On Saturday morning, March 6, 1931, the writer, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. F. R. Finch, went to Wanstead Flats and had the good fortune to see the bird on the small pond there. It appeared quite tame and came in quite close to the main road, upon which the pond abuts, to feed with the Mute Swans (*Cygnus olor*), Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), and Tufted Duck (*Nyroca fuligula*), which were being given bread by a girl. At one time it was within five yards of the observers.

The bird was an adult in fine plumage and condition, and showed no appearance of having been wounded. Apparently it had been blown inland by the easterly gales which swept the country during the week.